

IRMA TIMES

Vol. I No. 29.

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WAINWRIGHT LODGE VISITS IRMA I.O.O.F.

Brethren Make Trip in Autos and Partake of Banquet at Edmonds Hotel

The regular meeting of Irma Lodge No. 56, I. O. O. F. last Tuesday evening will be long remembered by all who were fortunate enough to be in attendance. The members of Wainwright Lodge No. 45 I.O.O.F. attended in a body, having come up in several cars, and we believe all the cars reached Irma safely, probably with the exception of Brother Bud Zimmerman's, as Bud was conspicuous by his absence. However the meeting was a huge success and thoroughly enjoyed by all and will be long remembered.

Among the brethren present from Wainwright were Bros. R. E. Haynes; D. W. Davidson; W. C. Bowen; M. H. Pettigrew; R. Kinney; S. C. Elumman; J. A. Little; H. N. McLeod; M. M. Yaeger; P. McNeir; and F. Archibald.

Towards midnight, when the meeting adjourned, the members and visiting brothers repaired to the Edmonds Hotel where a sumptuous repast was served, which was a credit to the hotel management. The tables were tastefully decorated with flowers and the supper was declared by all to be one of the best ever served in Irma. After supper the smokes were passed around and the local brothers and visiting brothers fraternized in harmony with that true fellowship which exists only in Odd Fellowship.

In the small hours of the morning the visiting brothers departed reluctantly with the well wishes of the local brothers and a hearty invitation to Wainwright Lodge No. 45 to repeat the pleasure of their company.

"The Day."

(When Peace Comes Our Way)

Peace is coming our way—I can see it afar!

This hope brightens each day, as one glorious star shines out in the gloom of a dark dreary night.

And the still we must pray, and still they must fight, Peace is coming our way—Peace is coming our way!

(God hasten "The Day.")

Peace is coming our way—but oh, what a cost!

When we count o'er the loved ones that sad hearts have lost, And the hosts of those maimed, who must go thru this life

Bearing ever the marks of untellable strife— All because of the lust for world-glory and power

Of one man, (describe him who can.) But still we can say "Peace is coming our way,

Peace is coming our way.

(Dear God, hasten "The Day.")

Peace is coming our way! And oh, when it comes

How proud we shall be, mid the roll of the drums, And the glad notes triumphant, of the bands as they play;

As our Boys march along, some young and some gray, But All with the light in their eyes to see "Home",

And the prayer in their hearts that we're more need they roam To maintain and to slay—Yes it's coming our way,

Peace is coming our way.

(Oh God, hasten "The Day.")

Peace is coming our way! Shall we have perfect joy

In that glad hour of triumph, unless we employ Every power we possess to help on our great Cause

To that glorious end? Ah no, Friend! Because If we know that we have not done all that we could,

To bring out of this Evil, the Ultimate Good For all Mankind—With less joy then we'll say

"Peace is coming our way, Peace is coming our way.

(Oh, praise God for "The Day.")

Peace is coming our way—But oh, dare we withhold

Aught of our possessions, more priceless than gold, When they're needed to help the brave lads at the front,

Who with courage unflinching, have taken the brunt Of this battle betwixt Wrong and Right?

Ah no—Give your help—Speed the Fight! Give your time, or your wealth, or your men with your might—

Then with clean conscience say,

"Peace is coming my way, Peace is coming my way."

(Oh, thank God for "The Day.")

United Grain Growers' New Company's Name

Grain Growers Grain Co. and Alta. Farmers Co-Op. Elevator Company Joins Hands.

Winnipeg, Aug. 16.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, limited, held in the industrial bureau Wednesday, the amalgamation of that company with the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, limited, was completed. After September 1 the two companies will cease to exist in name and the United Grain Growers, Limited, will take their place.

Regulations covering the new company, drawn up by the joint boards of directors of the two old companies were passed at the meeting, and a board of directors was elected to direct affairs of the new company until an annual meeting is called. The new board is: T. A. Cramer, C. Rice-Jones, John Kennedy, R. McKenzie, F. J. Collyer, J. F. Reid, John Morrison, C. F. Brown, E. J. Fream, J. J. McLellan, R. A. Parker and P. S. Austin.

The union gives farmers a company of their own with more than 32,000 shareholders, over 3,000,000 assets, upwards of 300 country elevators, terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur with a capacity of over 3,000,000 bushels; implement and supply warehouses at Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary, and live stock commission departments in Calgary, Edmonton and Winnipeg.

The Winnipeg offices of the new company will occupy five floors in the new Bank of Hamilton building.

Subscribe to the Times and keep up to the times.

Returned Soldier Building Shed For Alta. Lbr. Co.

Alexander Beaton Went Overseas With 63rd Batt., Contracted Rheumatism in Trenches

Mr. Alexander Beaton who for twelve years was a Contractor and Builder in the city of Edmonton; and who is now building a lumber shed for the Alberta Lumber Co., is a returned soldier. Mr. Beaton is 56 years of age and has three daughters who are attending school at Edmonton and dependent upon him, he also has one son, Private George M. Beaton who at the age of 17 years, enlisted with the 101st Battalion on August 10th, 1914, was sent overseas shortly after and was transferred to the 4th Battalion and sent to France, he was in the trenches 28 months and was wounded, was in the hospital 8 months and is still in a convalescent hospital in England being unfit for further service.

Mr. Alex Beaton enlisted with the 63rd Battalion at Edmonton on April 1st, 1916, went overseas shortly after his enlistment and was in England until May 1st, 1916, was transferred to France on that date and has seen service in the trenches at Ypres, Somme and Vimy Ridge for ten months, he contracted rheumatism in the trenches and was sent back to England on April 27th of this year and was honorably discharged on July 13th, 1917. Cause: Rheumatism and concussion of the heart. Notwithstanding Mr. Beaton's age he heard the call of duty and like a man answered it, he worked at the carpenter and building trade all his life and is a first class mechanic. A soldier's pay was no inducement to Mr. Beaton but he probably had to take the place of a slacker of military age without a wife or family. Mr. Beaton has faithfully served his country and helped defend the homes of the slackers and has given his only son to accomplish the same purpose and is due every consideration that can be extended to him in any community. He has proved himself a man and has stood the test and was not found wanting.

Mr. Beaton is ready to accept anything in the building line, either by the day or contract and he can deliver the goods.

SUNNY BRAE

Mrs. J. D. Campbell and Miss Helen Armstrong are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Fenton.

Miss Irma J. Mildon is spending a week with the Misses May and Inez Fentoy.

We are glad to hear that Mrs. F. W. Higginson is recovered from her late illness and is about again.

ZOLDAVARA

A successful social and dance was held at the Albert school on Friday, August 17th, the music being supplied gratis by Mrs. Clousin and John Brady, the auctioneer Pete Nicholson realized \$25 for the pies, this amount going to help swell the Red Cross fund. We were sorry to find that Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Anderson were not present, probably owing to threatening condition of the weather, however, there was a fair crowd for the busy season.

Raise 268.61 for Red Cross at Firkus Barn Dance

The Sum Raised at Big Barn Dance and Social Stands as the Record For Alberta

One of the most successful Box socials ever held in the district took place on Friday, August 17th, at A. Firkus a few weeks back. Mr. and Mrs. Firkus decided to help on the Red Cross funds and thought the best means was a social and dance and with a thoroughness that ever characterizes their efforts set out to make it a success, and those who had the pleasure of being present and hearing the school children sing and recite and also doing a very pretty drill, were loud in their praises for the teacher. The vocal and instrumentalists gave great satisfaction for encores were demanded frequently. A very pretty comedy sketch was put on by friends from Jarro. Mr. Johnson of Irma then took possession of the platform and occupied it a considerable time as auctioneer, he has the happy knack of sizing his audience up quickly, at least this particular one. In his opening sentence, "now gentlemen get your pocket books ready" found a quick response. At the close of the sale he announced the magnificent sum of \$245.75 which was further augmented by donations and sale of ice cream to \$268.61, net profit.

The first part of the programme was presided over by W. Comley and Coal Spring band was fully appreciated by the large audience, in their rendering of several pieces.

PROGRAM.

1 Song, Boys from Canada. School children.

2 Recitation, Be polite Bert Cullum

3 Duet, Perfect day. Misses Whid, den.

4 Dialogue. K. McGregor.

A. Firkus.

D. Groner.

W. Lindquist.

5 Song, Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, school children.

6 Recitation, Who made the speech Beulah Cullum.

7 Song, Oh the business, Gilbert Comley, Encore, Asleep.

8 Dialogue, How the quarrel began, Daisy Kennedy.

Nan Kennedy.

9 Song, Maple leaf Mrs. Holloway.

Encore, I want to kiss daddy.

Recitation, Rainy Day. D. Groner.

G. Skori.

D. Skori.

D. Kennedy.

11 Song, Keep the home fires burning, Robt. Heron. Encore, Queen among the heather.

12 Comedy sketch, Veal breaded, Mrs. Jackson.

Mrs. Knowles.

Miss Loring.

G. Holloway.

G. Moore.

C. Knowles.

13 Twilight, School children.

Mrs. W. G. Comley very ably accompanied the school children and two of the soloists.

God Save the King.

Dance.

Clover Bar Farmer Breaks His Neck When Haystacker Collapses

Geo. A. Thomlinson, a well known Clover Bar farmer, fell and broke his neck last Wednesday afternoon when a hay stacking machine which he was repairing collapsed dropping him a distance of forty feet to the ground across the tongue of the hay wagon. Breaking his neck and a leg. Death was instantaneous.

Review of the Week in Locals.

A courtesy appreciated by your guests is to have their visits mentioned in the locals. Whenever you go away your friends, will be interested to learn of your visit through this page. Send them to us as well as other items of news value.

Get your pencils, scribbles and school supplies at the Co-op.

Mr. Bruce Armstrong returned to Manitoba on Wednesday last.

School will soon open. See Co-op for supplies.

Pte Pete Mildon is home on a six weeks leave.

W. T. Barber and family have moved back on the farm.

For auto supplies, chains, oil etc see the Co-op.

Miss Clara King, of Edmonton, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. H. King.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark of the Security elevator have returned to Irma after a week's vacation.

The "juice" was turned on for the first time at the Wainwright electric plant last week. Needless to say that the business men and citizens are delighted with the lights.

Might we suggest to the stewards of the Irma church that a few hymn books handed round would be appreciated by those who attend the service.

The wife and two little children of the late M. E. Eustace, of Edmonton, a brave soldier who gave his life on the battlefield of France, are visiting at the home of the Eatons.

If you have any contributions or news items don't keep them to yourself. Give them to the editor and he will pass the good news around.

Harvesting is now in full swing and the weather all that could be desired for harvesting and the crops around Irma are turning out much better than was at one time expected.

The Irma Times circulates in one of the best little towns and districts in the west. Won't you help the good work along by handing in your subscription? \$1.50 will keep you on the list for a year.

Owing to the uncertainty of the price of wheat the local elevators are not buying wheat at present. Farmers wanting to sell should make inquiries before hauling their wheat.

Mr. J. M. Clark, of Edmonton, was around on Monday and Tuesday judging the standing crop competition for the Irma agricultural society. He states that he has not seen better crops this year than ours and complimented the district on the cleanness of the crops and the purity of the grain. All report will appear in next issue.

Large shipment of dry-goods just arrived at the Co-op.

J. Haddin is staying with G. A. Sisson during harvest.

The builders are now busy on the construction of the third elevator at Irma.

Mrs. Watson, of Edmonton, is spending a couple of weeks with Mrs. Mildon.

J. Mildon had the misfortune to sprain his ankle badly when running out binders as fast as they can put them up.

How about a new set of harness? We have some exceptional values at the Co-op.

The local implement men have had a busy week. They are turning out binders as fast as they can put them up.

Mrs. Crocker wishes to acknowledge the receipt of \$25, proceeds of the pie social held at the Albert school house on behalf of the Red Cross fund.

Mr. E. L. Miles, of Calgary, has been spending a few days with Mr. G. A. Sisson. Mr. Miles is highly pleased with conditions in the Irma district.

Don't you find the Times an interesting little newspaper? Nothing can take the place of the home town paper. Doesn't that paper from your old home town in the East look good to you every week? You bet it does. The Times fills that position here.

The Wainwright Star have installed a new linotype which replaces the old method of hand setting. The Star has always put up a good appearance and now with a new dress every week will no doubt shine on the literary horizon as never before.

The next time you come to town hand in your subscription to the editor of the Irma Times. The Times is giving real service to this community. Every little bit helps to keep the good work up.

Memorial Service.

On Sunday, August 19th, an impressive service was held in the Irma church to the memory of Mr. J. H. S. Armstrong. Rev. C. G. Hockin conducted the service. The church was full, amongst those present being Mrs. Armstrong, Dr. and Mrs. Little, and Mr. Bruce Armstrong.

Irma Methodist Church.

Sunday school at 11 a.m. Preaching service at 7.30 p.m. In the Battle Heights school house a service will be held at 11 a.m., and in the Sunny Brae school house at 2 p.m. C. G. Hockin, Pastor.

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TOP PRICES GIVEN
FOR HOGS

H. BURKHOLDER, Mgr.

VIKING

Dr. Fredette, V.S., returned
home Monday from a visit to Ed-
monton.

Miss Eva Lund returned home
after a short visit at Kinsella with
relatives.

Born—On August 20th, to Mr.
and Mrs. J. E. Dayton, Irma, a
daughter.

Otto Mork was up from Irma
Saturday where he had visited the
Jas. Dayton family.

Ross Berdan, junior at the Mer-
chants bank, returned from a two
weeks' holiday last Friday spent at
home in Vegreville.

Miss Lillian Scott, of the Mer-
chants bank staff, is enjoying a two
weeks' holiday at her home in Ed-
monton.

A. A. Long and family motored
to Edmonton last Friday, returning
Sunday evening. They report a nice
trip and no mishaps.

H. Rollins, of the bank staff,
and Rudd Thunell, of the News
staff, visited with Jas. Primrose at
Wainwright last Sunday between
trains.

Miss Bessie Brickman, formerly
teacher of the Viking schools, has
been engaged to teach in the Leth-
bridge city schools.

The Viking Fair prize lists are
ready and a copy may be had at
any of the general or hardware
stores, the News office or at the
office of the secretary, W. McAthey.

Jas. C. Hennessy gave a dance
in compliment to Mr. M.J. Flood
in Hillikers' hall last Saturday eve-
ning. Mr. and Mrs. J. Flood fur-
nished music. The evening was
pleasantly spent in dancing until
twelve.

Two auto loads of young people
composed of Messrs. Monte Hoskins,
Ed Reishus, Walter Watkins, Frank
Watkins, and the Misses Mary Hos-
kins, Anna Jones, Emma Horton,
Irene Magrath, Rowena and Jean
Harris motored to Wainwright last
Sunday to view the Buffaloes.

A. D. Gray, of the Four Pro-
vinces Investment Co., spent a few
days in our town last week. Mr.
Gray reports a brisk sale of lots in
the sister town of Bruce. Those who
have purchased lots recently were
McIntyre, Thos. P. Hall, Mrs. Grace
Johnson, and Ole Chiswold. Wm.
Coulson and Joseph Hooper have
purchased five acre tracts adjoining
the townsite. All these pur-
chasers, we understand, will build.

A cablegram was received here
Monday direct from England stat-
ing that M.M. McLeod, of Viking,
had been admitted to the Hummer
hospital, England, on August 14th,
suffering from a severe fracture of
the thigh. Lieut. McLeod was a
veterinary surgeon here before en-
listing in the Veterinary Corps at
St. John, N.B. last fall. The cable-
gram does not state how he received
his injuries but it is presumed that
he was doctoring some wounded
horses that might have kicked him.

In the official list published last
Saturday of honors conferred upon
Canadians for distinguished service
at the front appeared the name of
2nd Lieut. W.B.F. Kealey, of
Viking. The D.S.M. is next in im-
portance to the Victoria Cross. He
practised law here before enlisting
with the Royal Artillery Corps, and
the business is still conducted under
his name.

The funeral of the late Jas. C.
Barker who died Tuesday forenoon,
August 14th, was held Thursday
afternoon at 2:30 p.m. at the resi-
dence. A large gathering of friends
and relatives were present to hear a
forceful and eloquent sermon pre-
ached by Rev. S. Hassall, pastor of the
United Christian church of which
the deceased was a member. App-
ropriate hymns were sung by the
gathering. The floral tributes
were elaborate. The pall-bearers
were J. Tynich, J.L. Dodds, W.L.
Campbell, A.A. Long, Mr. Coxford
and D. Airth. The remains were
laid to rest in the Viking cemetery,
attended by a long procession of
automobiles and carriages, carrying
a host of sorrow-stricken relatives
and friends. All business houses in
town were closed during the funeral
as a token of respect to the memory
of the departed.

WAR AND CONSERVATION

United States' Action and Canada's
Supply of Power

Canada depends upon the United
States for a large portion of her coal
supply both for domestic and indus-
trial purposes; she is therefore much
interested in the coal conditions ob-
taining there. Communications from
Secretary P. K. Lane of the U. S.
Dept. of the Interior show how acute
the situation was made by the en-
franchisement of our neighbors into the war.
One of the remedies urged, particu-
larly applicable to Canada, was the
conservation of coal by the efficient
use of all available water-power.
Elimination of unnecessary consump-
tion of coal is considered a problem
of national interest and of immediate
concern.

New power requirements should
therefore be met, so far as practicable
by utilization of hydro-electric energy;
this would also apply to present steam
generating energy consuming coal or
oil in its production, says Conserva-
tion. Thus, all water available at
water-power plants should be utilized
to produce energy up to the capacity
of the works and the requirements of
the population and industries within
transmission distance of the site; ev-
ery facility should also be given for
the efficient development of new sites.
In regions where water-power can be
made available steam-power plants
should be operated only to carry loads
in excess of those that can be carried
by water-power plants. The adoption
of this course, in many cases, would
mean cheaper operation, particularly
in view of the rapidly increasing
price of coal. Every additional hydro-
electric horsepower used in Canada
means the yearly liberation of from
10 to 12 tons of coal for domestic heat-
ing or other purposes where hydro-
electric energy cannot be so effective-
ly substituted.

FISHER VS. CHURCHILL

Antwerp and Gallipoli Sometimes
Classed as "Sacrifice Hits"

When Winston Churchill returned
to the government some of his earlier
affairs were discussed as follows:
With regard to the Antwerp venture
many believe that it was a necessary
attempt for the purpose of showing
Belgium, which had suffered so much
that she could depend upon Great Brit-
ain to stand by her in a crisis. As an
American writer says, Antwerp was
a "sacrifice hit." The Dardanelles,
too, might be similarly regarded.
It was a move on behalf of Russia,
and in the early days of the war
the tremendous efforts made by Rus-
sia were factors almost as decisive
as the Battle of the Marne. Churchill
was primarily responsible for both
Antwerp and Gallipoli, and he went
out of office not merely because they
failed, but because he essayed them
against the advice of Baron Fisher.
Later developments have shown that
Baron Fisher did not make his advice
emphatic. He was rather cautious in
predicting failure for both efforts.
Had he daily reduced his sanction they
might never have been undertaken.

HUNNISH BOOMERANG

War to Promote Trade Merely Assist
ed Japanese

Before the war Japan depended al-
most entirely upon Germany for her
dye-stuffs, drugs and chemicals, says
the Japan Magazine. The war sud-
denly cut off Japan's supply. She was
wholly unprepared for entering this
new industrial field. But the govern-
ment stepped in and with the help of
sufficient state subsidies, the Japan
Dye-stuff Co. (capitalization of 8,000,-
000 yen), the Domochemical Pharmaceu-
tical Co. (capital 1,000,000 yen), the
Oriental Drug Co. (capital 5,000,000
yen) and the Japan Glycerine Co. (capital
3,000,000 yen) appeared in the market.

T. Fujimoto, the manager and chief
chemist of the J. D. Co. succeeded in
producing glycerine from fish oil. Other
Japanese chemists set to work on a
process of how to produce aniline
from benzine. In brief, Japanese
chemical industry entered a new
phase, and Germany, who started this
war to conquer the world, but suc-
ceeded in emancipating it from Teutonic
influences.

COMEDIES OF HOSPITAL

How Wounded Tommies are Kept
from Bitter Thoughts

"She's a fine lass; aye, an' she wears
silk stockin's an' her feyther's a col-
onel," reported the intelligence depart-
ment in a hoarse whisper to Ward 2.
Patients in war hospitals are as in-
terested in their nurses as schoolboys
are in their masters. My own prefer-
ence for nurses is one very common
in his Majesty's Army, however, writes
a wounded soldier. The intelligence
department, one Angus McNicol, of a
Highland regiment, having ascer-
tained that the new probationer was
assigned for day duty in Ward 1, the
headquarters staff of Ward 2 sent out
a "diplomatic" mission to express their
fair words and the recital of interest-
ing deeds to win the attention of the
new nurse and cause her to transfer
her allegiance. There are many simi-
lar little comedies in hospital life.
They serve to keep the wounded sol-
dier from bitter thoughts.

Didn't Like Honor

Just before graduation as honor man
at the Harrisburg (Pa.) Technical
High School, modest John Watchman
disappeared, leaving a note that he
could not stand "all this raving about
being at the head of any class." A
few months later his parents received
a letter which said only: "I am with
the British army in France."

There were seven wranglers, five
men and two women, in the smallest
mathematical tripos list on record pub-
lished at Cambridge in 1917.

The British Postmaster-General re-
commended that all eggs in parcels
to troops should be hard-boiled.

Queen Alexandra sent the London
hospital toys for little air raid suffer-
ers.

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thereby can the makers hope
to profit. Sunlight Soap makes
your work lighter, your clothes
whiter, your home brighter. It
is mild and pure and does not
harm either hands or fabric.

Sunlight Soap

Alleged Profits of The William Davies Company in 1916 on Bacon, as Indicated by Department of Labor to be Five Cents per Pound, Untrue:

Actual Profits Two-Thirds of a Cent per Pound

THE statement issued by the Department of Labor concerning the business of The William Davies Company Limited has been given widespread circulation throughout the country and provoked public unrest.

Whatever the technical wording of the report was, the effect has been that the newspapers have published that "the profits on Bacon alone" of this Company "for 1916" were about "five millions of dollars." This interpretation of the official report is not surprising in view of certain statements that the Commissioner of the Cost of Living makes. The Commissioner is reported as saying that "There were two individual cases of profiteering in 1916 and that had these cases occurred since the passage of the cost of living Order-in-Council, he would consider it his duty to recommend that

the facts be laid before the Attorney-General for consideration as to their criminality." The situation created by such erroneous and damaging statements is serious as emanating from a Government official, from whom one looks for not only accurate statements but correct conclusions.

The William Davies Company, being a private concern, has followed the practice of all private corporations, except when it made a bond issue in 1911, in that it has not published reports of its assets and liabilities or profit and loss. The present circumstance, however, in which a Government Official has led the public to false conclusions, makes it advisable for this Company, for both the public interest and its own interest, to publish particulars of its business as well as point out the error of the statement of the Government Official.

3.45 per cent.

The William Davies Company has assets of \$13,385,000 of which \$3,865,000 is tied up in fixed investments.

To provide the necessary facilities for the increased volume of business the Company expended \$750,000 in buildings and equipment during the year.

Companies of other character present no more reasonable statement of profit and loss based upon the investments made in the business.

The William Davies Company offered to the Imperial authorities, as well as to the War Office Service (which represents the Imperial authorities in Canada) to place the output of its factory with respect to Bacon supplies, Canned Beef and Pork and Beans at the service of the authorities, on the basis of cost plus an agreed percentage. These offers were successively declined as the authorities evidently desired to purchase in the open market, and on this basis The William Davies Company has secured War Office business by open competition with the world.

For the last fiscal year ending March 27th, 1917, The William Davies Company bought and killed 1,048,000 head of Live Stock (Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.) This, plus purchases of outside Meats, produced 100,000,000 pounds of Meats. The Company handled 6,550,000 pounds of Butter and Cheese, 5,650,000 dozens of Eggs, and manufactured 26,500,000 tins of Canned Goods.

The net profits on these were .68 cents (or two-thirds of a cent) per pound on meats, 1.04 cents on Butter and Cheese, 1.04 cents per dozen on Eggs, and .47 cents (or slightly less than one-half a cent) per tin on Canned Goods. These profits include profits on all By-Products derived from these accounts.

During the year the Company served at its retail stores 7,500,000 customers, the average purchase of each customer was 35c., and the net profit upon each sale was 5-8 of 1 cent.

The turnover of the Company from all its operations for the last fiscal year ending March 27th, 1917, was \$40,000,000. The net percentage of profit upon this turnover, after deducting war tax, was 1.69 per cent., or including war tax

Respecting the Report of the Commissioner on the Cost of Living:-

Last Winter the Commissioner, under authority of Order-in-Council, required packers to submit statements under oath for some years back and up to December 31, 1916, of incoming stocks of Meats and the cost of such, as well as statements of outgoing product and the selling value. This Company represented in writing at the time that the information as specifically required was not in accordance with Packing House Accounting methods, and invited the Commissioner to send an Officer to the Head Office of the Company to examine the books for any information desired, and to secure a viewpoint as to the best way of collecting data which would be of use to the Government. This offer was declined, and there was nothing to do but fill in the information required, which could be read as to determine a profit and loss statement. The very fact that with only a statement based upon cost of raw products and value of sales in Great Britain a Government Official has deduced "Large margins," "Profiteering" and "Criminality" if it had occurred since the passage of a recent Act, shows too dangerous a trifling and incapacity to deal with the facts of a complex situation. The statements of this Company have been treated by the author of this report as if the out-going product was identical with the incoming product, and from the series of reports he has singled out two items—the Bacon and Egg reports—and from them deduced an erroneous "margin" which the newspapers have interpreted as "profit." The author of the inquiry shows a strange lack of even a fundamental knowledge of simple bookkeeping and a dangerous inability to co-ordinate figures. The following are specific and outstanding errors in the report:

We submitted a series of accurate figures based upon our interpretation of the official requirements which made no provision for charges of any description other than incoming freight and unloading charges to be included in the cost or to be deducted from the selling price. There was nothing in the report which could be read as to determine a profit and loss statement. The very fact that with only a statement based upon cost of raw products and value of sales in Great Britain a Government Official has deduced "Large margins," "Profiteering" and "Criminality" if it had occurred since the passage of a recent Act, shows too dangerous a trifling and incapacity to deal with the facts of a complex situation. The statements of this Company have been treated by the author of this report as if the out-going product was identical with the incoming product, and from the series of reports he has singled out two items—the Bacon and Egg reports—and from them deduced an erroneous "margin" which the newspapers have interpreted as "profit." The author of the inquiry shows a strange lack of even a fundamental knowledge of simple bookkeeping and a dangerous inability to co-ordinate figures. The following are specific and outstanding errors in the report:

The principal item that is causing excitement deals with cold storage Bacon. The term "cold storage" is not defined, and the public is allowed to make its own deductions. As all Bacon in a packing house is under refrigeration it is really all cold storage, and therefore this Company's figures of cold storage Bacon represent the complete quantity of Bacon handled in its entire plant, whether in freezers or in process of cure for immediate shipment. That some com-

panies interpreted cold storage product as "frozen" product is evidenced by the smallness or entire lack of figures on the Bacon list for some plants, indicating that many firms did not submit statements of their complete stocks, as did this Company. An Official of this Company pointed out this cold storage distinction to Mr. O'Connor and Miss McKenna in Ottawa a few weeks ago, and the failure to make the distinction after having had it pointed out evidences lack of desire for accuracy of the real information desired.

It is true The William Davies Company, in 1916, exported 97,791,000 pounds of Bacon, but we do not know how the margin of 5.05 cents per pound arrived at. There were no figures to justify such a conclusion. The probabilities are that the margin is arrived at by taking the average cost per pound of incoming product from the average selling price per pound of outgoing product. This may be a rough way of estimating the gross margin when dealing with small figures, but when dealing with figures the size that Mr. O'Connor has to deal with, a very small fraction of a cent per pound of error makes a very important difference in the total, and one must be careful to make sure that the outgoing product is the same finished merchandise of the incoming product reported on.

Allowing it to pass, however, as a rough estimate, we wish to point out—(first)—the inquiry of the Commissioner allowed only for incoming freight and unloading charges, and made no provision whatsoever for operating charges of any kind, such as labor, curing materials, refrigeration, etc. Such actual charges on the 97,791,000 pounds of exported were \$1,102,000—or 1.2 cents per pound. This amount covered all charges up to the point of placing the Bacon on cars for packing house. In addition to this was the actual cost to land and sell this 97,791,000 pounds in England after leaving the packing house, which involved charges of 2.9 cents per pound—or \$2,836,000. Thus 2.9 cents per pound included inland and ocean freight, landing charges, war and marine insurance, cables, and selling commission to agents. The ocean freight and war risk alone would make up 2.4 cents of the charge of 2.9 cents per pound. This 1.2 cents plus 2.9 cents—a total of 4.1 cents—must be deducted from Mr. O'Connor's margin of 5.05 cents per pound, leaving a margin of .95 cents, or slightly less than a cent per pound, which still has to be reduced because of the error of premises and because of further factors which have to be considered to determine net profit.

It is quite evident some of the other packers did not show selling values in the country in which the goods were

sold—a proceeding quite proper, as the forms submitted to be filled in were indefinite and ambiguous, thus permitting without charge of evasion a variety of interpretation as to the information required. It is thus possible that of all the figures submitted by the different packers that no two sets of costs and sales prices are determined at the same common point. It is this difference of interpretation of what was required that accounts for the difference of the alleged "margin" made by the different companies. Common conclusions, however, have been drawn by the author of the report from varying bases of premises.

The figures of the Egg business were submitted on the same basis as Bacon, and similar deductions must be made.

(Second)—The above margin is further reduced in that the author of this inquiry singled out the Bacon figures as an item in which the selling price shows an alleged improper advance over cost, but he did not give credit for the statements of other products of which figures were submitted the selling prices of which were under cost. The reason of this was that through failure to inquire the Department entirely overlooked the fact that product may be in as pork and, through the process of manufacture, go out as Bacon or, in another instance, enter the factory as beef and go out in the form of canned meats; for example, much of the product which came in as pork, and which was entered on the pork sheet submitted to the Commissioner—about which he makes no mention—was cured and left the factory in the form of Bacon, and was, therefore, entered on the outgoing side of the Bacon sheet—the result is that the Bacon sales are increased by the amount of this point out on this point out on this point out, likewise, the sheet showing sales of pork is reduced by the amount that went out in the form of Bacon. If the Department takes one set of figures that show favorable to the Company and another set of figures that show unfavorable, they should take another set of figures that show unfavorable, as the principle in either case is the same, and failure to do so looks as if the author of the report was exercising more enthusiasm than sound judgment in his investigations.

(Third)—It is queried in the report, that "if the margin of 3.47 cents," alleged to have been made in 1915, "was satisfactory, why was it necessary to show increased margin in 1916?" Assuming again for the moment the soundness of the premises in asking such a question based on an erroneous "margin," it will be found that the increased margin is chiefly absorbed in increased ocean freight rates and war risk insurance in 1916, of which apparently the author of the report was in ignorance.

adversely affect the live stock industry of this country, which is so valuable and essential a wealth-producing power and, in the long run, are harmful to the very people that the statement seeks to benefit.

If the passing out of existence of a corporation such as The William Davies Company, or if nationalization of packing houses would materially and permanently reduce food prices, the Government would be obliged to be consummated without delay. The fact of the matter is, however, that with millions of people in Europe turning from producers into consumers because of the war, and the tremendous destruction of food products incident to war, there is no remedy for the high prices of food while such conditions last, except the remedy of thrift and increase of production.

Long before there was talk of a Food Controller in the United States or Canada, The William Davies Company urged the Government at Ottawa, in writing, to appoint a Food Controller with full power to do what he saw fit, as we realized at that time the upward tendency in the price of food commodities unless checked by official effort. At the most a great deal cannot be done in reducing food prices while currency is inflated and until the scale of prices of all kinds of commodities declines also. What can be done can only be done by the Food Controller—We wish to point out that nothing at all can be accomplished unless the data secured are accurately and clearly made and true and trustworthy therefrom sound. Only public harm arises from dangerous incompetency in the haphazard collection and careless use of important figures.

E. C. FOX, General Manager

THE WILLIAM DAVIES COMPANY, LIMITED

Toronto, July 17th, 1917

The Chaplain At The Front

Besides Spiritual Officers He Takes on Roles Caterer, Librarian and Showman

One of the deepest impressions made upon my mind on this visit to the battlefield is the way in which the welfare of the soldier from the highest point of view is being looked after. Much has been said from time to time about tobacco, socks, comforters and insect powder, and these creature comforts are not, all, and when two Montreal clergymen gave me some insight into what the chaplain's service is doing, it appeared to me as being a very significant modern development of the at-one-time rather despised padre's job. The sight of a crowd of officers and men standing in a field sheltered by waving green trees on a sunny Sunday morning while the band played the "Old Hundred" was picturesque enough, but that sort of thing and the reading of the burial service forms in a way only the framework of the chaplain's duties. In addition to their spiritual offices, the padres have taken on the role of caterers, librarians and showmen, and all this is carried on upon a business-like basis, by which the men pay fair prices for what they get, while the small margins of the chaplain to the payment of expenses or the purchase of things needed for the general welfare.

In the small town where the chaplain's service had its headquarters, there was a big marquee which was one of their centers. There was the usual bar but no food and drink—but no tobacco—and there was a library, from which books could be borrowed on deposit of a franc, merely a security for the books, and the books. Newspapers were available, and there was a writing table, with envelopes and envelopes. Whatever the chaplain had to do, he did it in the church in Canada to tobacco. I found at the front it was recognized as a perfectly legitimate business, and the padres enter to it accordingly. Looking over a trading balance sheet, it appeared that the total canten sales for a year totaled two million francs, that cinema receipts amounted to 750,000 francs, and that on a net profit of 150,000 francs about 80,000 francs had been returned to the troops. The cantens are found up and down the line, both close to the trenches and far from them. One of their most useful functions is the supply of hot coffee and tea when men are coming out of the trenches. The chaplains had their own little stores of men prior to coffee to run and that the demand for the latter is not so great when they are in a position to supply coffee.

Near to the canten was another marquee which was used both for church services and as a theatre. Any moments of spare time between the perit troops were neighbors and in this incongruity there was a perfectly interesting thing. The men ministered to spiritual things, and the conditions are exceptional and that many of the traditions must be given up, and the fathers, we must need here, said one of them "is to stiffen up the morale of the men, and when they leave the trenches they are not so good as a few concerts and shows are the best antidotes to the temptations of a soldier's life."

Later in the day the captain and myself motored down to a colliery town, where some troops were in rest huts, and where the crowded streets where there was a large civilian population, and alighted at a theatre. Some very attractive posters were on the walls. "The Very Lights" was to be seen for the popular price of 1 franc, 50 centimes and 3 centimes, or 5 centimes, 25 centimes and 5 centimes. This theatre has been loaned to the Canadian Chaplain's Services for both sacred and secular purposes. At 7 o'clock in the evening the hall was quite full, and the band of a western battalion was playing the overture. The performance which followed was bright and lively. "The best laugh that I have had for a month" was the verdict of one man. The cinema films and all the stage arrangements in connection with this theatre were all in the hands of the chaplains.

Going round some of the mess-rooms and huts in the field, I noticed some rather pretty and popular engravings on the walls. These, it appeared, were supplied by the padres, who had obtained them from art dealers, chiefly with a view to outsting some of the prints of a certain class of art which formerly adorned the walls.

At the front Anglican, Catholic, Presbyterian and Methodist were in entire harmony, and if the army benefit from their spiritual and social ministrations, it seems more than likely that the broadening effect of such an environment upon the clergy themselves will in future years be reflected in their normal pastorates.

Are Barbarians Now

In the early days of the war it was declared from Berlin: "We are called barbarians; it is false. We are not—yet." It was also said that the time might come when, denied victory these apostles of Kultur might lose their veneer of civilization. The boundary was being crossed, it was said; that is the conclusion which the civilized world has reached. The latest news, reminding us of all those dead bodies of peaceful citizens, their wives and children, many of them indistinguishable "human remains" torn and lacerated beyond recognition, adds another blood-stained page to the calendar of murders by land and sea committed by these apostles of Kultur. From the Daily Telegraph.

The sun shines for all, but the sleeping car porter does it for a quarter.

W. N. U. 1170

Experience
"There are a lot of girls who don't ever intend to marry."
"How do you know?"
"I have proposed to several."
Puck
Bank Cashier—You owe us a considerable overdraft, madam. What shall we do about it?
She—You may charge it, please, Judge.

The customer picked up a knife from the counter and handed it to the butcher, with a friendly smile.
"I don't really want it," he said, "but if you will cut it off I will take it along with the rest."
"Cut what off?" demanded the butcher in blank surprise.
"Your hand," was the gentle reply. "You weighed it with the sausages and I like to get what I pay for."—New York Times.

Getting Acquainted
Teacher—"Do you know the population of New York?"
Mamie Backrow—"Not all of them, but I know we've only lived here two years."—Fack.

His Executor
A couple of Kentuckians, meeting in a feud district, according to an exchange, one asked the other:
"Look here, Bill, what did you shoot at me for? I ain't got no quarrel with you."
"You had a feud with Ben Walker, didn't you?"
"Yes, I did." "I'm his executor."—New Tribune.

Customer—Send up twenty-five cents worth of boiled ham.
Butcher—All right, sir. Anything else?
Customer—Yes. If my wife isn't at home tell the boy to put it through the keyhole!
"Was there any soreness after the doctor vaccinated you?"
"A little. I thought he charged me entirely too much."

POPULAR WANTS

Wanted—Good work horse, milch cows, heifers and sows. Must be cheap for cash. Apply A.W. Bishop, NE 20-14-8 with, or Irma postoffice. 29-30

For Sale—In Irma, five room house and sheds, on Main street. Apply Win Eaton or F.W. Watkinson. Irma.

Lost—Four spring calves, one white, red spots, two red and white, one crippled, hind foot, ear frozen off, last seen at Mrs. Kerche. Information will be thankfully received by Mrs. D.S. West, Irma.

LOST—From S.W. 20-46-9, small red and white yearling, horns cut off. Brand N.Y. Information thankfully received by Jas. Kennedy. 25

For Sale—Several fresh cows and heifers. Apply to P. Selstelt, Irma, Alta. 24

WANTED—School teacher for Irma school district No. 2650. Apply stating qualifications and salary expected to M. Ainsley, sec-treas. Irma. 24

For Sale—Sharples Separator in good working order, price \$25. Apply J.N. Carrington. 23-24

FOR SALE—cheap on easy terms, see cash payment, second-hand threshing outfit, 45 hp. Case steam engine with tender and water tank; 28-46 Separator complete with Blower, weigher, and self-feeder. See J.W. Wyatt, Jarrow, Alta. 20a.

Lost—From N.E. 20-45-S.W. 4th, a three year old bay gelding, white star on forehead and right hind ankle. Any information thankfully received. A. Smart, Irma, Alberta.

Strayed—From 14-46-11, about July 15th, a sorrel gelding, weight about 1200 lbs., white face, some white feet, roached mane. Any one knowing the whereabouts of said horse please inform F. J. Hansen and receive reward. Jarrow, Alberta.

Strayed—from S.W. 16-47-7, bay mare with white stripe on face, both hind legs partly white, no brand, 3 yrs old. Information thankfully received by Robt. 46nd, Cummings P. O.

STRAYED—On the farm of Hy Kasten, SE 13-15-9, one bay gelding, 7 years old wt about 1200, black parts, spot on face. Brand RERR.

For Sale—A good quarter section two miles from Irma. 75 acres—golden. Always plenty of water both inside and outside of the house. House 20x20, barn 16x29 with stable underneath, granary 12x16, hen house 12x15, two cement house 12x24. Apply to Win. Eaton or F.W. Watkinson, Irma.

To Threshermen.

The Wood-Wainwright Estate Co. Ltd. of Wainwright are prepared to receive tenders for the threshing of all or part of 2600 acres of crop, straw to be delivered to granaries or grain tanks, for further particulars apply to R. H. Watson, c/o The Wood-Wainwright Estate Co. Ltd., Wainwright, Alta.

Binder Twine.

The farmers co-operative elevator have plenty of binder twine for sale at 27 1/2.

Gunner J. R. Love Writes.

France, July 15th.

Dear Mother:—

I haven't received a letter this week but of course it takes a time to get our address changed.

Everything is going along fine.

The weather has been good so the roads are not bad, and the mules are very affectionate far more so than horses; I was up the line this week, and it was quite an experience. We could hear the shells go whistling over our head and the noise of the guns was some sensation. I'm not allowed to say what we were doing. We got back about 3.30 a.m. Fritz was pretty quiet so we had a safe trip alright. On the next day I took part in the 9 W Field day and entered in the hurdles. We had quite a big time. The King was over but I did not see him. He was with the staff of officers all the time. The races were good and had lots of entries. I got third in my heat of the hurdles, and in the finals I came second getting ten francs. I had dinner with the — Field Ambulance and in the evening the University of Alberta boys had a banquet, there were about forty of us present. We had a dandy time and a good meal. Leslie Moore is away attending a machine gun school. Van Patten is back here with the — again and was at the banquet.

We are having a fairly easy time now. I am getting to be a real soldier now as the little wee white things are taking a fancy to me, of course that's part of our life over here.

How are the crops coming this year?

Well there isn't much I can tell you except that I am getting on. O. K. The censor won't let us say anything about the war so you see that doesn't leave much. I saw Alex McDermid, Woody Clarke and Billie Stewart, last week they are all looking well and in good spirits. Well I must close now. We were paid yesterday.

Your loving son,

Russell.

Gunner J.R. Love, No. 1251027,

4th Can. D.A.C., B.E.F., France.

The Oil Craze is Not

Confined to Alberta Alone.

Havana, Cuba, Aug. 12.—Not

many miles from this city, on the lands of the Cuban Petroleum company, an oil well driven to a depth of 820 feet is spouting petroleum 12 yards above the top of a big tank built to receive it. A second well has been driven to 700 feet.

This news has stirred up much enthusiasm among leading Cubans, the majority of whom had doubted the existence of petroleum in paying quantities in the island. An important feature of the new field is the shallowness of the wells compared with the depth it is necessary to go in Mexico and many other fields. This lessens the expense of driving wells immensely.

Laverne says: We are not British, we are not French, we are Canadians. O, Canada!

MAKE IT A SPECIAL POINT

TO INSPECT THE HIGH-CLASS QUALITY OF OUR BUILDING MATERIAL AND

LUMBER

and particularly the moderate prices. When you have made your inspection we believe you will have full confidence in our ability to serve you to your entire satisfaction. We stake our reputation (and we have one to be proud of) on the quality and even grades of our lumber.

Alberta Lumber Company, Ltd.
FRED S. JOHNSTON,
Manager.
IRMA, ALTA.

BIG REDUCTIONS

On Suits to make room for new stock

All the Goods mentioned here were bought at old prices and were exceptional good values before being reduced

As our new stock of suits have arrived, we find it necessary to make room for them. And to do so we must sacrifice our old stock. Clothing is one thing that every one knows has advanced as there is a great shortage of wool and cotton the world over and labor is high also. When reducing these suits we are not paying any attention to the prices of today but are putting on a price that will rush out the goods. Our loss but your Gain, we must have room. Below are some values that speak for themselves.

MEN'S SUITS

Men's Brown Suits,	Size 39	Regular \$11.50	Now \$9.50
" " "	" "	" 15.00	Now 12.50
" Black (ground white stripe)	Size 39	Regular \$11.50	Now 9.50
" Brown Suit,	Size 40	Regular \$10.00	Now 8.35
" Blue Serge,	" 36	" 13.50	Now 11.75
" Brown Suit,	" 38	" 15.00	Now 12.50
" Blue Serge,	" 42	" 20.00	Now 17.50
" Brown Suit	" 37	" 13.00	Now 11.50
" " "	" 38	" 17.50	Now 15.25
" Grey "	" "	" 15.00	Now 12.50

This is the can that holds the coffee you hear so much about



In 1/2, 1 and 2 pound cans. Whole—ground—pulverized—also Fine Ground for Percolators.

FARMERS ATTENTION !

YOU CAN PUT DAYLIGHT IN YOUR HOME FOR \$12.50

A 400 Candle Power Lamp that is Guaranteed and costs Less than a cent an hour to operate. Think how your wife and children will enjoy the long evenings

THEN ASK DEMONSTRATION AT

IRMA CO-OP CO LTD



No. 65.

GENT'S DEPARTMENT
IRMA CO-OPERATIVE CO., LTD.
ALBERTA.